

231 families in Kharara Ghat owned neither goats nor cattle. If cattle
422 are allowed to graze in the reserve forests the yearly payment is twelve annas for a bullock or a cow and six to eight annas for a goat. Young animals may graze without payment.

In Panagar and Deori chickens are the common possession and there are but a few who have goats and cattle. At Benda, with 15 houses of Kols, there are six head of cattle and five goats. They cannot raise chickens there as they are plagued with cats, both domestic and [778] from the jungle, which makes this impossible. Cats are regarded as sacred animals and are called "mothers" and may not be killed. The villages which are largely made up of people employed in industrial enterprises are found to have few animals. The more agricultural type of village has more cattle; but those who consider that they are here today and gone tomorrow do not have many animals. In the Kol mahallas about Jubbulpore the number of cattle is not large. Nowhere [784] did we find a Kol who owned a horse. As was seen¹ they have a tradition that causes them to consider a horse something that should not be touched.

427 Taxes. Direct taxes are paid by very few Kols, for unless he actually owns his land the taxes are not paid directly. Those who take
651 land on shares from the *malguzar* pay him one-third of the crop as his rent; in other cases a certain sum per *khandi* of seed sown is agreed upon. Some Kols about Barela told us they paid seven rupees for 1½ acres of *malguzari* land and another of the same place fourteen rupees for three acres of the same. The houses in which the Kols of Barela live are built on *malguzari* land. When a new house is put up they pay the *malguzar* two to three rupees depending on the size of the house and report that subsequently no further land rent is asked for. As long as the buildings are occupied by that man, and kept in good repair the land on which it stands can be controlled by the builder.
651 In other places there seems to be a yearly tax for houses; on the municipal land in Jubbulpore it was two rupees per house per year; at Garha, near the edge of Jubbulpore town limits the landowner asked one rupee per house per year. This amount seems to be the general rate or tax to *malguzars* for the houses or huts in which they live. In
• [H66] the industrial settlements they are given rent-free land on which they may erect their huts when they live on the property of the company employing them.

¹ See page 198.

² See pages 34-35; 310, 311.